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JAPANESE SHIPPING.

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

There were 778 steamers, totalling 2,622,217 tons gross, under Japanese registry at the end of January, according to the returns of the Department of Communications. The figures do not include vessels of less than 1,000 tons gross. The 778 ships, as ascertained at the end of January, were distributed as follows:

Route.	Num. Gross.
Coasting	204 381,993
Vladivostok	8 21,198
Korean	12 24,188
North Chinese	62 114,865
Middle Chinese	35 70,897
Formosan	17 37,431
South Chinese	12 30,345
Yangtze region	4 13,032
Taiyook region	23 47,221
Java	23 47,221
Straits Settlements	29 53,597
Indian	40 180,333
Australian	24 47,557
South African	2 8,289
European	103 578,938
East coast of North America	38 223,536
West coast of North America	3 17,548
Central American	3 17,548
East coast of South America	13 69,670
West coast of South America	7 45,240
Under foreign charters	38 133,185
Tied up	53 138,770
Under repairs	8 17,924
Aground	1 1,218

The vessels under charter to foreigners, compared with the figure for December, show a decrease of six on number and of 28,433 in tonnage. Those tied up show an increase of 39 ships, totalling 23,901 tons. The ships on the European run decreased by eight ships, with 34,302 tons. Except for a decrease of four vessels, with 21,335 tons, the disposition of ships on the routes to North and South America shows little change. The ships operating on the Indian runs show no change in number, but their tonnage decreased by 3,765 tons.

Particular interest is attached to the disposition of "shagaisens," most of which are tramps, as their movements are free and thus best reflect the condition of the situation as regards Japan's shipping. The following list gives the latest disposition of the "shagaisens," not including those of less than 1,000 tons gross:

Route.	Num. Gross.
European	59 474,502
Mediterranean	13 87,289
South American	7 54,806
South African	4 23,225
Pacific coast	7 60,107
North American Atlantic	27 104,957
Australian	29 190,949
South Seas, India, China	59 309,678
First Section of Near-Sea Area	193 834,862
Chartered by Kairan Co.	12 46,613
Owned by State Steel	9 3,650
acquired by Gov.	5 21,503
Waiting orders	3 13,703
Aground	2 4,850
Tied up	23 105,582
Missing	1 3,500

These ships total 474, aggregating 2,230,432 tons gross. They are included in the 778 ships mentioned in the preceding list.—Japan Advertiser.

IDLE SHIPS IN JAPAN.

The following list gives the classification of the ships tied-up and the ports where they are as ascertained at the end of January:—

Class.	Num. Gross.
Steel steamers of 1,000 tons or over	47 121,145
Wooden steamers of 1,000 tons or over	2 2,371
Steel steamers of between 500 and 1,000 tons	16 13,253
Wooden steamers of between 500 and 1,000 tons	48 36,029
Steamers of between 100 and 500 tons	50 16,328
Total	163 189,168

Port.	Num. Gross.
Otsuka	68 77,874
Kobe	17 84,064
Yokohama	11 18,546
Hakodate	42 17,305
Ogawa	5 2,084
Nagoya	2 1,604
Shimizu	3 847
Moji	3 2,751
Nagasaki	3 2,751
Inoshima	6 11,949
Uno	4 3,760

While the fleet of tied-up ships continues to expand, new ships are being launched, and the excess of the supply of tonnage is becoming accentuated. According to the returns of the Department of Communications, seven ships, totalling 29,640 tons gross, were launched during January not including ships of less than 1,000 tons gross. The total tonnage shows an increase of 14,038 tons gross over the figure for January of last year, but this does not point to any improvement in the shipping or the shipbuilding situation.

CARDINAL BOURNE ON SINN FEIN.

Cardinal Bourne, in the course of his pastoral letter on the Irish question, expressed the fear that some of his flock, impelled by their love of their country, are allowing themselves to be implicated in the law of the land and the Catholic Church. Cardinal Bourne recalls the warning uttered by Cardinal Manning during the time of a similar danger in London in 1887. He says that the name of Sinn Féin is no longer used, but the activity it connotes is still alive and Cardinal Manning's denunciation applies to it in unchanging measure. He hopes that Parliament will deal justly and promptly with the tragedy in Ireland.

LOCAL RICE MERCHANTS' ACTION.

PRACTICE OF THE HONGKONG MARKET.

THE "TAIPAN" CLAUSE.

In the Supreme Court, before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) an action of interest to merchants was begun yesterday. The Sing Cheong firm sued J. Osawa & Co., of Queen's Road Central, in respect of 2,000 bags of Shing Kee refined rice sold to the defendants at \$8.35 per picul. The defendants refused to take delivery and the rice was sold by public auction. The plaintiffs claimed \$11,000, being the difference in price as between the selling price and that realised at the auction.

The following were empanelled as a special jury:—Messrs. G. T. M. Edkins, W. L. Pattenden, J. W. Graham, A. Forbes, C. Little, W. A. Dowley, and R. T. Kottewall.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Denys & Howley, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, represented the defendants.

Mr. Jenkin, in opening the plaintiffs' case, said the action involved a very important and well-established clause occurring in contracts for the sale of rice in the Hongkong market. It was known as the "taipan clause," which being interpreted meant "big" and referred to a big sample, just as the taipan of a firm was the "big sample" or representative of the firm. This clause was universally used in Hongkong market in the sale of rice. The clause was to this effect: "A 'big sample' having been inspected, the goods, whether good or not, shall be taken by the purchaser." The plaintiffs said that on February 24th, 1919, they sold a specific lot of rice to the defendant firm; the latter were to take delivery in 14 days. As they did not do so the rice was sold by Messrs. Lammert, by public auction, and the loss amounted to \$11,000, which the plaintiffs now claimed.

The defendants' answer was that this was a sale, first of all, by description, and that the goods did not come up to the description, and that, therefore, they were not bound to pay. The second defence was that the goods were sold by sample, and that in this respect also the goods were not up to the standard. The answer of the plaintiffs was that this was not a sale by description or sample, but of specific goods, which the defendant examined and were bound to accept, having signed the contract.

Counsel gave the Chinese names for rice at various stages of milling and said that the particular kind involved in this case was known as Mai yuk (Yuk mai). As to the "taipan clause," he said that to all dealers on the Hongkong market, including the defendants, this phrase was used in a particular meaning, and it meant this: a purchaser had gone down to the place—generally the godown—where the goods were stored, he had seen them and with the use of a *tahtung* bag took samples from 20 or 30 bags and mixed from together on a tray, judging the quality of the bulk from the mixture. This process was called taking the "taipan," or "big" sample. The purchaser had thus examined the goods, and, acting on his own judgment, he had said to the vendor, "These goods will satisfy the contract." There the matter ended as far as the vendor was concerned; the goods were sold as specific goods, and sold in bulk, and the purchaser was bound (short of discovery of fraud) to take delivery. Mr. Jenkin went on to make it clear that the samples in the rice merchant's office were not samples on which contracts were made; they were only a kind of "visual catalogue." From them the purchaser saw whether the bulk was likely to consist of the kind of rice he wanted and if satisfied on that point he would then go to the godown and take the "taipan" or "big sample."

Counsel suggested that the subsequent proceedings of the defendant firm had an important bearing on the case. The rice market was dropping every day. At the time that this contract was made, it could only be described as in a "rotten state." When delivery was due the defendants made excuse and asked for a little further time. At the end of a week they asked for another extension. On March 23rd they asked permission to take another sample; this was unusual, but it was agreed to, after demur. At this time the price had dropped about \$2. The defendants then criticised the second sample and said that the rice was too much broken; they alleged a difference between the first and second sample. In this, said Mr. Jenkin, in colloquial phrase, "they had the plaintiffs' cold," for long before this, of course, the plaintiffs, having sold the rice, had thrown away their shop sample, which was the only one they had. It was then suggested that the contract might be cancelled on payment of \$1,000 compensation, but the plaintiff refused this. On April 22nd the goods were sold by public auction and the difference in price was the amount now claimed.

Evidence was called in support of the plaintiffs' case, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

H.M.S. "TITANIA," 2; 2; WILTSHIRES, 1.

The Wiltshires completed their League programme for the season when they met the *Titania*, on the Club ground, yesterday afternoon. The game was played throughout in a drizzling rain, and the play was affected very much by the greasy ball and heavy ground. Powell started the game for the sailors before a large number of Service men. The play opened very even, the ball travelling from end to end very quickly. Menham had a chance to open the score for the Wiltshires from a centre by Amor, but the centre forward just sent in wide. The Wiltshires came again, and Evans was pulled up for offside. Mapleson took the kick and placed well in, and Powell, charging, Giles off the ball, allowed Hendry to receive and beat Smith from close range. From the centre kick the Wiltshires pressed and Evans sent in a high shot that the goalkeeper saved by tipping over the bar. Amor dropped the ball well in from the corner kick, and Swanborough, meeting it, sent it into the net and made the scores level. Half-time arrived with the score of one all.

On resuming, the Wiltshires attacked and were out for the winning goal, but Giles cleared. As the other end Swanborough headed in a pass from Amor, the ball striking the upright and rebounding to play, but the whistle had been blown for offside. Greaves fouled Swanborough, and Amor, taking the kick, sent well in. Menham headed over the bar. The sailors again took the ball down, and Powell gives Piles a good chance to put the sailors ahead, but he shot wide from close range. From the goal kick, Powell sent forward, and Smith delayed running out to clear. Piles, following up, smothered the clearance, the ball rebounding from Piles into an empty goal. With only six minutes to go, the Wiltshires struggled hard to make the score equal, but they were beaten by the slippery ground, and the sailors had a better control of the ball and did most of the attacking. Toward again gave Powell a good chance of further increasing the sailors' lead, but he missed with only the custodian to beat. Warren kicked over the ball when shooting and lost the last chance the Wiltshires had of equalising. With the ball in Wiltshires' territory the whistle sounded for time, leaving the *Titania* winners of a fast game by the odd goal in three. Mr. Williams was the referee.

As reported last week the Wiltshires are League Champions for the season. They have had a most successful season and have only been beaten on two occasions in the League, i.e., their first and last matches.

Their League record reads:—

	Goals.	
P.	W.	L.
16	11	2

KOWLOON v. R.G.A.

In the 2nd division League match at Sokunpoo, to-morrow (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.), Kowloon will be represented by:—W. Musket; A. Spary and S. Adams; R. Roberts, S. H. Hewer and H. Frewin; E. Donovan, C. Stewart, K. A. Mason, A. Estorff and H. Blythe.

HONGKONG F.C. v. KOWLOON F.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club against the Kowloon Football Club in the League on the Club ground to-morrow (kick-off, 3 p.m. sharp):—G. Rodger; W. Gerrard and L. Lawrence; M. L. Bailton, J. Rodger and J. W. B. McPhail, J. B. Hamilton, A. N. Other, M. Sanberg, S. Begg, and L. Goldenberg.

The following will represent Kowloon:—W. E. Crocker; E. Wheeler and T. L. Knight; J. Coupland, A. Weyman and A. Muir; W. Taylor, R. E. Townsend, B. Passo, F. Evelyn and J. Coombs. Reserve:—C. E. Millard.

TENNIS.

Owing to rain, only one match in the tennis tournament was completed yesterday. This was in the open championship doubles, in which J. R. Wood and G. R. Sayer beat G. M. Dodwell and J. M. W. Mears, 12-14, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The following is the result of a triangular match shot off at King's Park Range on Tuesday, the 8th inst., between H.M.S. *Curlew*, Wiltshires "B" Co., and H.M.S. *Alacrity*. The *Curlew* and "B" Co. made the same total 848 points, but *Curlew* wins by having made the highest score at the longest range, viz., 300 points against 256 points made by the Wiltshires "B" Co. "B" Co. are to be congratulated on this improvement. They evidently mean to give the Volunteers a run for the final match for the shield when they meet the Volunteers on Saturday at King's Park. The scores were as follows:—

H.M.S. "CURLEW."

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Mr. A. B. Morgan	41	44	42	127
" F. O. Morgan	38	45	45	128
" Spencer	36	37	43	116
" Dew	41	35	33	111
" Cox	32	39	30	101
" Passmore	32	26	25	83
" Stanford	23	19	43	85
" Carpenter	30	33	27	90
Total	295	263	300	848

WILTSHIRES "B" CO.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Mr. Newbury	41	45	35	121
" Clapham	33	37	43	113
" Shepp	36	36	39	111
" Farmer	40	38	30	108
" Tarrant	33	39	31	103
" Giles	35	40	28	104
" Mead	36	31	31	98
" Driscoll	35	34	19	88
Total	292	300	256	848

H.M.S. "ALACRITY."

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Mr. Hewlett	39	42	40	121
" Seymour	40	44	32	116
" Goss	44	37	34	115
" Stanner	35	40	29	104
" Sillar	33	30	36	99
" Walkey	35	32	28	95
" Jarvis	38	41	14	93
" Lane	25	17	18	61
Total	290	283	221	804

The following is the result of a match shot off at Stonecutters Range on January 14th, 1921, between H.M.S. *Curlew* and H.M.S. *Alacrity*. Resulting in a win for H.M.S. *Curlew* by 67 points. The scores made by H.M.S. *Alacrity* have not been sent in for registration. The scores were as follows:—

H.M.S. "CURLEW."

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Mr. Dew	40	42	39	121
" Spencer	37	35	39	111
" Carverter	45	34	31	110
" Telford	45	31	33	109
" Cox	41	33	35	109
" Swiggs	24	40	36	100
" Morgan	28	38	28	94
" Stanford	36	34	17	87
Total	290	283	221	804

MASONIC GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls held a general court of its governors and subscribers at Freemasons' Hall, on January 12th, under the presidency of Sir Homewood Crawford, P.G.D.

It was unanimously agreed that twenty-eight candidates whose petitions have been approved should be eligible to be placed on the list of candidates for election on April 7th next, and that twenty-eight vacancies should be declared. It was also agreed that pending their admission into the institution the successful candidates should be provided for from the date of their election under the out-education scheme. These resolutions having been passed, no ballot-papers will be issued for the coming election.

Earlier in the morning a special general court was held, when the out-education scheme of the institution was extended by the creation of 150 additional nominations, making a total of 500 nominations, a further sum of £2,000 per annum being provided for the purpose, bringing the total to £10,000 per annum. An honorary vice-patronship of the institution was conferred on Mr. Charles W. Hodgson, P.A.G.D.O. Eng., Assistant Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, in appreciation of his services as Provincial Grand Secretary during the 132nd anniversary festival, held last June. It was reported that the total income of the institution from all sources for the year 1920 was £29,433 17s. 10d.

A \$2.00 CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens. The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses, the better the results. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, manufacture lenses as safe, as nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.—Advrt.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

"THE TIMES" GIVES A POINTER TO MR. CHURCHILL.

A few days ago we suggested that the Constitutional Reform Association should endeavour to enlist the support of the London Press in their campaign. The time seems propitious, for, in a leading article on the subject of Mr. Winston Churchill's appointment to the Colonial Office, *The Times* says:—

"The whole energy of Mr. Churchill might well expend itself for years to come upon the complex and world-wide task of revising the constitutional, administrative, and commercial relations between Great Britain and the Crown Colonies and lesser Dependencies. For very many years the peoples of these settlements overseas have been far too little in our minds. Knowledge about them is scanty, sympathy with their difficulties, and needs only too rare. If Mr. Churchill has realized the vast opportunities that open before him in this way, he has at least begun to understand the greatness of his new task."

In the same issue appears a letter from the Editor of the *West Indian*, Grenada, appealing for a more liberal form of Government, in which the writer says:—

"Believing the point of view of somebody on the spot will be found more or less interesting to your readers, I desire to say just why most of the British West Indies are in a backward position. It is because the people and the Crown Colony system of government, far from being one, have absolutely no connexion. Let me be misunderstood, let me say at once that in the day of its accommodation to circumstances, happily long past, Crown Colony Government in the West Indies might have been necessary, but evidence that it is outgrown and unsuited to present conditions leaps to the eye from every side."

"Englishmen who visit these islands and understand that in a colony like Grenada, for instance, there is no representative element in the Government, and that the people have no opportunity to make their desires heard even through one elected member of the Legislative Council, readily offer us their profound sympathy, and wonder how we manage to get on at all. In a letter to the writer from England recently, Mr. Gideon Murray, M.P., lately an administrator in these parts, said: 'I am firmly of the opinion that an island of the wealth and status of Grenada is deserving of a more liberal form of Government.'"

"Certain problems and other matters within the scope of domestic legislation remain untouched or are tackled without reasonable precision because the system of Government is not such as to invite public assistance and co-operation. We feel this un-British disability very keenly and are sometimes tempted to realize in it a humbling of our clean loyalty and Imperial pride. We feel forgotten, forsaken, and question why are we destined to be the Cinderella of the Caribbean."

"A petition from the people of Grenada to His Majesty the King, praying for representative institutions of Government, has been forwarded from this Colony through the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Perhaps it will be of interest to state that during the visit to this Colony of the Prince of Wales he had knowledge of the political desires of the people, and said that he was glad to have been brought in touch with the life and activity of Grenada and will watch the development of its loyal aspirations with constant interest. May not an imperishable British monument, of the visit of His Royal Highness to us be raised in higher standards of British life for the people of this Colony?"

[Grenada has an area of about 133 square miles and an estimated population of 73,373. Its imports and exports in 1917 were valued at £234,000. Compare these figures with those for Hongkong. The Legislative Council of Grenada consists of 6 official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown—the officials and unofficials thus being evenly balanced.—Ed., H.D.P.]

It is stated that the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration paid a total of \$400,000 in rewards for seizures of opium attempted to be smuggled into China. This represents nearly one per cent. of its total revenues. Tidewater at certain points on the Yangtze and other places, where illicit traffic in drugs is carried on extensively, have received more money than Commissioners, says Reuters' correspondent in Peking, while ships' officers and officials who endeavour faithfully to prevent this illicit traffic have been the target for ferocious attacks, and in other ways the debauching influence of the traffic is on the increase. The Customs Service has now reduced the amount of rewards, and it remains to be seen what the effect of that will be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—With reference to my letter which you were good enough to insert yesterday, and your footnote thereto, it is comforting to learn that the possibility or otherwise of control of votes of jurymen has been dealt with by the C.R.A., although I have never heard mention of this before and I have attended every public meeting of the Association.

I do not quite appreciate the difference between the status of a Shanghai ratepayer and a Hongkong jurymen, excepting that the former pays house-tax and the latter must be in receipt of a certain income. Also, I have yet to learn that the Hongkong jurymen in any way superior in intelligence to the Shanghai ratepayer. I think, too, that you place too much reliance in the secrecy of the ballot-box; "confidential and private" information seems to travel remarkably fast, in Hongkong, you know.—Yours, etc.,

"QUERY."

Hongkong, March 10th, 1921.

[It was not suggested that a Hongkong jurymen must, of necessity, be or even that he generally is, more intelligent than a Shanghai ratepayer, but merely that, unlike the latter, his qualification does not depend on the ownership of land or the payment of a specified sum in rates, but on his ability to decide a civil cause or a criminal indictment in the Courts. Nor is there any proviso that he "must be in receipt of a certain income." If properly carried out, voting by ballot cannot be other than secret.—Ed., H.D.P.]

HOMUNTIN BUNGALOW ACTION.

FURTHER EXPERT EVIDENCE REQUIRED.

The case which has come to be known as "the Ho Mun Tin bungalow case" was re-opened in the Summary Court before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), yesterday afternoon. This was the action in which Father Henriques claimed \$200 in respect of damage to a boundary wall alleged to be due to negligence in the building operations of his neighbour, Mr. G. T. Lam.

The action had occupied many days and there had been much conflict of expert opinion. Matters had reached the stage at which his Lordship was considering judgment, and later it was intimated to the parties in Chambers that the Bench was ready to give judgment subject to the clearing up of certain points in regard to the allegations of negligence. On these his Lordship wished to hear further evidence from the expert witnesses.

Accordingly, Mr. Abdul Rahim and Mr. H. W. Bird, architects, who had already given evidence for the plaintiff, re-entered the witness-box. His Lordship expressed the desire that the whole of the matters in dispute should not be re-opened, but it was found difficult to progress without going over a good deal of the old ground and the witnesses and the solicitors for the parties were soon busily occupied in, metaphorically speaking, throwing concrete rafts, buttresses, piles and various qualities of sub-soil at one another, and were still doing so when the Court adjourned.

The witnesses declared that in not driving piles, or carrying the foundations down to solid earth, the defendant's architect had been negligent. Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, sought to counter this by urging that the driving of piles would have been a direct danger to the plaintiff's property by jarring it; and that the excavations required to take the foundations down to solid rock might, if heavy rainfalls had set in, have in fact endangered the neighbouring property in theory of the "inherent vice," as his Lordship called it, of the plaintiff's wall, which, the defence urged, was the principal cause for the \$200 worth of damage it had sustained, and which the action sought to recover.

PEERESS'S FORTUNE OF £1,300,000.

The *Daily Chronicle* is informed that Lady Wantage has left a fortune of some £1,300,000. The particulars given below are supplied by Messrs. Freshfields and Lees, solicitors to the estate, and in a covering letter they say: "Our reason for sending you this statement is that the bare record, as it will appear at the Probate Office, is likely to be misleading in regard to the estate."

"The aggregate figure upon which estate duty is based is approximately £1,300,000, and duty is payable at the rate of 30 per cent. In addition certain large landed estates, to which the testatrix enjoyed a life-interest, pass on her death to another branch of the family, under the will of Lord Overstone, the testatrix's father. Application has been made for exemption from duty in respect of the valuable art collections at Lockinge and Carlton Gardens."

Lady Wantage, who died, aged 83, on August 10th last year, was the widow of the first and only Lord Wantage. In her day she was the richest heiress in England, being the only child of the famous banker Jones Lloyd, who was created Baron Overstone. Gladstone lost a bet of £1 by over-estimating the amount of the Overstones' estate.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

His Imperial Highness Prince Hirohito, Crown Prince of Japan, reached Hongkong yesterday in the course of his voyage to Europe. The European population, especially the British, and, of course, the Japanese, assembled in good numbers to do honour to the Imperial visitor, but, for some reasons which have not been ascertained, the Prince did not land and the assembly had not the opportunity of seeing him.

At a quarter to eight o'clock, the firing of a royal salute intimated that the *Katori* on which the Prince arrived had entered Hongkong harbour. The flagship was escorted by the cruiser *Kashima*. Shortly afterwards, H.E. the Governor (Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), paid an official call upon the Prince who, later, visited H.M.S. *Curlew*, where he received the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C. (Attorney-General), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.

As the morning wore on members of the general public collected in the vicinity of Blake Pier, where the patrolling of more policemen than usual indicated that whatever incidents occurred would take place there. The shipping offices, particularly those of the Japanese companies, flew the Japanese and British flags, and although no set decorative efforts had been made, the *Prayah* were a more than usually bright aspect.

At ten o'clock, a squad of police arrived and a Company of the Wiltshire Regiment, with the regimental colours, and headed by the band took up position as a guard of honour. Capt. Betts was in command, and Lieut. Thomson carried the regimental colours. At a quarter-to-eleven a Government launch brought a party in full-dress uniforms from the Japanese warships, but it was soon evident that the Crown Prince was not present. The Governor's A.D.C., Mr. Burlingham, received the visitors, who were Vice-Admiral Oguri and staff. The Wiltshire Band struck up the Japanese National Anthem, and the Vice-Admiral then inspected the guard of honour, after which the party left in two motor cars to pay a visit to H.E. the Governor. The Vice-Admiral and suite returned a little later and rejoined the flagship.

A considerable number of sailors were given shore-leave in the afternoon; each man carried his water-bottle. The Government made official arrangements for the entertainment of the men. Two hundred of them were entertained to tea at the City Hall and afterwards to a moving picture entertainment at the Hongkong Theatre. A similar number will be entertained by the Government again to-day, and the officers will be shown the sights of the island in motor cars. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn represented the Government at the sailors' entertainment yesterday. Tea was served in excellent style by the Hongkong Hotel, and the men appeared to be having a thoroughly good time, though they did not "let themselves go," as our blue-jackets would do in similar circumstances. They were perfectly silent at the tea-tables, and as they were marched away, not the glimmer of a smile appeared on any of their faces. It was a relief to find, however, that a comedy moving picture later relaxed the bonds of discipline somewhat and that the whole party was soon laughing heartily.

The Imperial visitor will remain here until Sunday. To-day, His Imperial Highness entertains H.E. the Governor, the heads of the naval and military forces, and the leading officials at a banquet. Japanese residences in the Colony, both on the hillside and the lower levels, as also on the mainland, were very prettily and effectively illuminated, last night.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

NEARLY 1,400 IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

There are nearly fourteen hundred Germans and Austrians in the harbour at present on the steamer *Gujerat*, owned by Messrs. Nemazeo & Co., and chartered by the German Red Cross. The ship is from Vladivostok and is proceeding to Trieste, via Singapore and Sabang. She is going to Sabang mainly, it is stated, for the purpose of allowing the crowd of passengers on board some little relief from their long confinement on the ship, as they are not permitted to land at British ports of call. Many of the men have been in Russia or Siberia for six or seven years, living under very rough conditions. They were prisoners of war, but since their release have been unable to get out of the country. Many have married Russian women of whom there are a number on board and children also.

There are upwards of fifty Rumanian officers on board, many of them with wives.

WEDDING.

SMITH-JACKSON.

The marriage took place at the Drive Wesleyan Church, St. Anne's, recently, of Mr. Albert Woodall Smith, of Messrs. Watson's, Ltd., Hongkong, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Scarborough, to Miss Irene May Jackson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Jackson, of Colmar, North Drive, St. Anne's.

The Church, says the local paper, was tastefully decorated and nuptial music was played by the organist, Mr. T. P. Bentley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. J. Barkoll (superintendent minister) and the Rev. P. Addison Davis. The bride was given away by her father.

The bride's gown was of ivory charmeuse and she also wore a Brussels net veil with orange blossom and carried a bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids in attendance were Miss Winifred Jackson (sister of the bride), Miss Constance Middleton, Liverpool (cousin of the bride), Miss Dorothy Ashton and Miss Hilda Spafford. They wore gowns of flame taffeta, with black panne velvet hats, and carried bouquets of tulips to match their gowns.

The best man was Mr. Spencer Payne, of Ramsgate, and the groomsmen were Mr. Herbert Pope (Liverpool), Mr. Norman Wild (Heaton Moor), and Capt. Leslie Clarke (Australia).

After the ceremony lunch was served to about 70 guests at the Hotel Majestic, followed by a reception. There were numerous handsome wedding gifts.

The honeymoon is being spent in Switzerland and the South of France, en route for Hongkong.

JAPANESE HONOURS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

Officers of the British Army and Royal Air Force attended at the Japanese Embassy in London, recently, to receive, at the hands of Japanese Ambassador, decorations conferred by the Emperor of Japan. Among those present were Gen. Lord Horne, Lieut.-General Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., Lieut.-General Sir E. S. Bullen, Major-General Sir W. Thwaites, and Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard.

Lord Horne, on behalf of his brother officers, expressed keen appreciation of the Ambassador's kindness in inviting them to receive the high Japanese decorations which the Emperor had conferred on them. He read the following telegrams which he had received from Lord Plumer at Malta and Lord Allenby at Cairo:—

"Will you please convey to Japanese Ambassador my grateful thanks and my appreciation of honour conferred in me by his Majesty the Japanese Emperor in conferring on me the Order of Rising Sun—First Class—ALLENBY."

"Kindly convey to his Excellency the Japanese Ambassador my high appreciation of the great honour conferred upon me by the Emperor of Japan in awarding me the Order of Rising Sun, First Class—ALLENBY."

Lord Horne, continuing, said that the fact that the Emperor of Japan was a brother officer of theirs, since he held field-marshal's rank in the British Army, gave to all of them a very special feeling of gratification and honour in receiving these decorations from him. Many Japanese officers had received British decorations in the past, notably that great soldier, Prince Yamagata. It was his belief, and the belief of every officer present, that the British insignia worn by Japanese officers, together with the Japanese insignia worn by British officers, were not only proud distinctions to the wearers, but symbols of that close alliance and friendship which had happily existed for so long between the two island empires. He begged that the sentiments he had expressed might be conveyed to the Emperor on behalf of all the British officers whom he had honoured.

We learn from an interview in a Japan contemporary that Mr. Salvatore Romano, United States Internal Revenue Agent at Honolulu, has been spending four months visiting Manila, China, ports and Japan partially on vacation and partially to investigate conditions in the Far East in connection with the federal income-tax. He wanted to learn how expensive it would be to regularly check up to see if Americans out here are paying their income taxes. It is our intention, he said, to check up men in the Far East next year, but most of the work will be in Manila and Shanghai, "where most of the tax dodgers are." Mr. Romano said that the Hawaiian Islands constitute a collection district and a revenue agent division. He will recommend when he returns that a deputy collector for the investigation and certification of returns be appointed for the Orient with headquarters at Shanghai, where he would be not far removed from either Manila or Japan ports and where there is a United States Court, a marshal and a district attorney "who can go after those who do not pay their income taxes." He said that most of the business men and other Americans with whom he had talked had agreed that it would be a good plan to have the proposed deputy collector at Shanghai placed in the Hawaii district.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

Established 1850

Telephone 1741

TABLE DELICACIES

Pate de Foie Gras
Curried Fowl
Mutton
Rabbit
Prawns
Galantine Chicken & Ham
Turkey & Tongue
Poulton & Noel's Breakfast Beef
Camp Pie
Hoddies
Pigs Feet
Jugged Hare
Picnic Pies
Boars Head Brawn
English Brawn
Hoddies
Haggis etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

15

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

197

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD
COLLARD & COLLARD
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

84

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
TRAVELLING TRUNKS

have just arrived and are now on show at

COMPETITIVE PRICES.

WARDROBE TRUNKS, SUIT CASES AND BAGS,
HOLDALLS, SOILED LINEN BAGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HAT CASES, TRAVELLING RUGS.
SEE WINDOW.

157

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

TWO WRITERS in Naval Store Department, Naval Yard. Commencing salary \$50 per month. Apply in person with references at Naval Yard on TUESDAY, March 15th, between 9.30 and 10.30 A.M. [601]

LADIES' GOLF.

PLAYERS are reminded that MISS HEALING'S CUP is to be played for under Bogey conditions over Old Course, Fanling, on TUESDAY, March 22nd. They are also reminded that a qualifying round for the CAPTAIN'S CUP will be played in match play for the Cup at the end of the year. Next qualifying round to be played on March 29th, Old Course, Fanling. [602]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at No. 10, Connaught Road, Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th March, both days inclusive. At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [603]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND being Island Lots Nos. 1619 and 1620, Shantawan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Hectares
1619	0.125	10,000	100,000	0.125	0.125
1620	0.125	10,000	100,000	0.125	0.125
Total	0.250	20,000	200,000	0.250	0.250

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AJAX" From NEW YORK

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th March.

Optimal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th March will be subject to the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Mar., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [605]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION & SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, June 6th, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of the new regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with a fee of \$15 (Hongkong currency) on or before APRIL 25th, 1921.

The Ignorance Scholarship tenable in any Faculty by Portuguese Students from Hongkong or Macao, of the annual value of \$800.00, will be awarded on the results of this Examination.

Copies of past Examination papers, including those set in December 1920, can be obtained from the General Office, HONGKONG UNIVERSITY, price \$0.50 per copy. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
TRAMS will run between KENNEDY ROAD and BARKER ROAD STATIONS only until further notice.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [594]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,
The Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [541]

LOST.

LOST.—Brown and White Japanese Bitch. Answers to name of Poppy. Will anyone having possession or information of this dog kindly communicate with Mr. A. A. Wilson, Dragon Motor Car Co., Telephone 4891. Any expenses will be paid or reward given. [565]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 11th March, at 5.30 P.M.

For the following purposes:—
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.
G. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [555]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th MARCH, 1921, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, A. H. ABBAS, Secretary.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1921. [569]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Podders Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th MARCH, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE following Resolution was proposed and passed unanimously at the Meeting of Members held on 2nd March.

That the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB be wound up and that the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB take over all Assets and Liabilities of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
A MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB will be held at the Office of the Jockey Club, in Hongkong Club Annex, at 12.50 P.M., on FRIDAY, March 18th, for the purpose of confirming the above resolution. [578]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 8th, 1921. [554]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 29th March, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1921. [585]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. BOBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1921. [572]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boss P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.
BR. BV.

FOR SALE.—BLEACHED CALICO. Fine quality. 36 inches wide x 40 yards long. Price \$1.00 per piece. Cash with order.
MADAPOLAM. Suitable for lingerie. 36 inches wide x 19 yards long. Price \$1.00 per piece. Cash with order. Apply ALEX. ROSS & CO., 25, Des Vaux Rd. Central. [52]

WANTED.—ONE ROOM for OFFICE temporarily required by European. position not essential. Reply stating terms Box CA, c/o Daily Press Office. [51]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [184]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1.
Apply to— [181]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of Daily Press Office. [588]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-neichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1921.

(FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE)

At the request of Numerous Patrons, A FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE will be held on the above date. Table Reservations can be made at the Hongkong Hotel (Telephone No. 38) or direct to REPULSE BAY HOTEL (Telephones Nos. 881 and 807). [580]

G. B.

1921-22.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 31st MARCH, 1921, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1922.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

F. DALTON,
Surgeon Captain, R.N.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, March 10th, 1921. [585]

G. B.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, 14th day of MARCH, 1921, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong and the New Territories, for a period ending 31st December, 1921; or, as an alternative, for a period ending 31st December, 1923.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fide of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upper Area in Acres.	Deposit with Tender.
Lot No. 1	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 2	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 3	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 4	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 5	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 6	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 7	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 8	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 9	1.24	0.25	\$200.00
Lot No. 10	1.24	0.25	\$200.00

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Phone 816.

BIRTHS.

CARVALHO.—At the Peak Hospital, on March 10th, to Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR DE CARVALHO, a son. [590]

DODWELL.—At London, on March 7th, to JOYCE, the wife of STANLEY H. DODWELL, a daughter. [589]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1921.

THE TOUR OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

THE visit of His Imperial Highness the CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN to Hongkong, en route to Europe, is invested with peculiar interest because this is the first occasion on which any member of the Imperial Family of Japan so near to the Throne has left the shores of the kingdom. We are unable yet to add "and set foot on foreign territory," for the PRINCE did not land yesterday, and we understand that it is probable that he will not do so, though the ship will remain here for three days. The only "foreign territory" the PRINCE has so far set foot upon is the British warship *Curlew* which is lying in mid-stream. A few members of princely families allied to the Imperial House have travelled abroad. There was, for instance, PRINCE SADANARU, of the House of FUSHIMI, who represented Japan at the coronation of the Tsar NICHOLAS, II. in 1909, attended the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904; went on an Imperial mission to London in 1907; attended the funeral ceremonies of the EMPEROR OF CHINA in 1909, and the funeral of the late King EDWARD, VII. in the following year. PRINCE HIRASHI-FUSHIMI, a younger member of the same princely family, who studied in England and France, and adopted a Naval career, attended the Coronation ceremony of King GEORGE V. and Queen MARY. PRINCE KUNIOHSHI, of the House of KUNI, studied in the Military schools of Germany, and PRINCE MORIMASA of the House of NASHIMOTO, studied in a Military academy in France. But neither the EMPEROR, who did not ascend the Throne till 1912, when he was thirty-three years of age, nor the

present Crown Prince, who is just on twenty years of age, nor either of his two younger brothers, has been abroad, and it is noteworthy that there has been a considerable volume of opposition in Japan to the foreign tour of the Crown Prince. There have been petitions to the Throne as well as to the Diet, and much praying to the gods at Shinto shrines for the cancellation or postponement of the tour. What the various "grave reasons" are why it was deemed advisable to abandon the tour, either temporarily or permanently, have not been published though daily, for weeks past, the Japanese papers have been writing round the subject, and demanding the resignation of members of the Imperial Household, the Genro (or Privy Council), and other highly placed personages who share the responsibility for the decision that the Crown Prince should visit Europe. Numerous people, including representatives of the Constitutional Labour Party, have visited Shinto shrines to pray for the postponement of the trip, and a mob carried their protest to the extent of invading the residence of a master of ceremonies and beating him "with clubs and other heavy weapons." In Japan "such divinity doth hedge the King" still, that the personal affairs of a member of the Imperial Family can only be spoken of with bated breath. "There are various reasons that render the postponement of His Imperial Highness' trip highly advisable," one of the promoters of the agitation was reported to have said recently, "but prudence forbids the publication of these reasons." If they are connected with the health of the EMPEROR, who some months ago was reported to be suffering from a serious malady, there would seem to be no justification for fear, as the Secretary of the Imperial Household is reported in one of the Tokyo papers as saying that "it was after favourable assurances had been given by the physicians, attached to His MAJESTY that the authorities decided on the trip."

But while there has been a lot of opposition, there has been, of course, a predominating consensus of opinion in favour of the trip. The Diet authorised the necessary expenditure for the tour, the General Budget Committee being unanimous on the subject. In presenting the estimate the PRIME MINISTER after referring to the fact that the tour of the Crown Prince would be unique in the country's history said: "The Imperial visit has for its aim an inspection of the general conditions of the Western Powers, and the opportunity will, of course, be utilised for visiting different Monarchs or Heads of States. The trip will be of great benefit, not only to His Highness, as the future Ruler of the Empire, but also to the Japanese nation in various respects. The people should acknowledge their profound gratitude at the ready sanction given by the Throne to this unique tour by His Imperial Highness."

En route to England, via Suez, the *Katori* will stop for a few days at the principal British ports. Besides Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar will be visited, and the PRINCE, if he avails himself of the opportunities afforded, will thus gain a personal introduction to the British Empire before he arrives at the seat of its Government. His IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, who will reach England at the end of April or beginning of May, will be the guest of the KING and QUEEN at Buckingham Palace, and there can be no doubt a great popular reception awaits the first son of an EMPEROR OF JAPAN to visit the Court of St. James. From England the PRINCE goes to the Continent where arrangements will be made for him to visit some of the historic battlefields in the Great War, and it is probable that His IMPERIAL HIGHNESS will embark on his return voyage at an Italian port. The PRINCE travels with a large suite, and to mollify the objectors to the tour in Japan it has been announced that every precaution has been taken to insure the safety of His IMPERIAL HIGHNESS—which should go without the saying; as also should the assurance which has been repeatedly given through the Japanese Press that the tour is one which is calculated to benefit alike the future Ruler of Japan himself and the nation at large. In the last twenty years Japan has grown to be so important a factor in world politics that the visit of the Heir to the Japanese Throne to England, with whom Japan has for many years now been in close political alliance, and to France with which Japan has many close ties of friendship, is sure to evoke extraordinary interest and be availed of as a suitable opportunity to give expression once more to the appreciation of governments and people alike of the valuable aid Japan gave as one of the Allied nations in the Great War for the defence of national rights and the freedom of the world.

Paymaster E. S. Apps has been appointed to the *Alacrity*, special service ship on the China Station.

The annual general meeting of the Society of St. George is to be held in the City Hall at 5.30 this afternoon.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain-Superintendent of Police, is returning to Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer *Nankin* due to-day.

The Ceylon Government is raising a loan of six million sterling for the construction of certain public works and other purposes.

Amongst those who were called to the Bar on "call night" at the Inns of Court on January 26th, was Mr. Y. K. Leong, LL.B., B.Sc., London, Inner Temple.

Mr. Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, cabled his resignation to President Wilson, to take effect on March 4th. He intended to leave the Philippines on March 8th, and will go to London.

The British Petroleum Co., Ltd., are suing the Crown at Colombo to recover a sum of Rs. 930,000 alleged to be loss and damage done to its steel tank screw steamship *British Ensign* by her going aground in the Colombo Harbour.

The death is announced of Commander Gerald Fortescue Longhurst, D.S.O., R.N., who took part in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, when he was mentioned in despatches and received the China medal and the clasp for the Relief of Peking.

A wolf, gray in colour with red spots, and weighing more than 40 catties, which had been causing considerable havoc among the cattle in the neighbourhood, was killed last Sunday in "White Cloud" mountain, by a party of hunters, much to the satisfaction of the villagers.

A fine of \$4,000 was imposed on a Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, for being in unlawful possession of 39 tins of prepared non-Government opium. In default of payment, the defendant will have to go to prison for eight months with hard labour.

It is mentioned in a Home paper that Lieut.-Com. John Austin Gaines, the commander of the lost *K5*, who was in Hongkong in charge of the submarine base for the first twelve months of the war, was awarded the D.S.O. for the discovery of a secret passage through the minefield off Heligoland.

Mrs. Catherine Sophia Bird, of Baraset, Stratford-on-Avon, who died on November 21st, widow of Mr. R. W. M. Bird, barrister, of Shanghai, left estate of the gross value of £47,235, with net personalty £48,455. Mrs. Bird left legacies to several Warwickshire hospitals and an annuity to an old and faithful servant.

Mr. Reginald Le Neve Foster has given £140 to the Royal Society of Arts, to found a £10 prize in commemoration of his father, Mr. Reginald Le Neve Foster, who was secretary of the society from 1853 to 1879. It will be awarded this year for a paper on "The Mineral Resources of China." The prize will consist of a sum of £10 and the Society's Silver Medal.

The command of the river gunboat *Teal*, China Station, has been given to Lieut.-Commander Julian Harrison, D.S.O., from command of the destroyer *Vortigern* in home waters. Commander Harrison joined the Royal Navy in 1903, reached his present rank in 1913, and was a lieutenant-commander of the battleship *Monarch* when the late war opened. He saw much service with the Grand Fleet, and won the D.S.O. at Jutland.

The motor-boats plying for hire in the harbour were in great demand by members of the Japanese Community, yesterday, to enable them to visit the *Katori* and pay obeisance to the Crown Prince of Japan. In the early morning, it was practically impossible to hire a motor-boat in the harbour. Many of these diminutive craft were gaily decorated and were flying the Japanese flag, while making trips between the piers and the *Katori*.

Captain E. E. Bainbridge, who since 1899 has been in command of Straits steamships in the Rangoon, Straits and China trade and must have carried many thousands of coolies to and from Swatow, has retired and gone home to settle at Bath. Capt. Bainbridge had four years' war service in the Reserve, 24 being spent on the Dogger Bank, a year at Dover and the remainder in the Mediterranean. Upon returning he took command of the *Hong Hwa*. His numerous friends from Swatow to Rangoon will wish both he and Mrs. Bainbridge many years of happiness in their retirement.

From the *Canton Times* we learn that a warm welcome was extended to the Socialist leaders Messrs. Hsu Ying-p'eh, Chang Chi and Feng Chi-yao by the different labour organisations in Hongkong, on Wednesday. The reception was held at the Headquarters of a certain "organisation" and about several hundred members of the different Labour Unions were present. Much progress, it is added, has been made by the labourers in Hongkong lately, and about 140 trade unions have been established. It is reported that the workers in the coal yards and boatmen will also organise.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEER IS MEDICINE.

U.S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S
CONSIDERED OPINION.

New York, March 10th.

The Attorney-General of the United States has given his considered opinion that beer is medicine. This means that beer can be brewed and sold in unlimited quantities to holders of a medical certificate showing that the nourishing stimulant is needed. Prohibition officers believe that the ruling will result in the disappearance of the demand for whisky.

DISASTROUS BOMBAY FIRE.

DAMAGE OF 25 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Bombay, March 10th.

The spinning section of the Sassoon Cotton Mills has been destroyed by a fire. The damage is estimated at 25 lakhs of rupees, and is covered by insurance.

AMERICAN NOBEL PRIZE.

AS TRIBUTE TO MR. WILSON.

New York, March 10th.

A half-a-million dollar fund, as a tribute to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, is being organized. The interest will be awarded annually by the ex-President to a person judged as rendering the greatest service to humanity, on conditions similar to those of the Nobel Peace Prize.

FALL OF PETROGRAD.

CLAIM OF KRONSTADT REVOLUTIONARIES.

London, March 10th.

The Times' Riga correspondent says an official communiqué states that revolutionaries have captured the whole of Petrograd, except two railway stations. The report that the Reds suffered heavy losses at Krasnoe and Gatchina is borne out by a Bolshevik wireless message, which is to the effect that the position of the Bolshevik army there is worse than that of the one at Oranienbaum.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT.

London, March 9th.

The latest British official news from Russia states that all is quiet at Moscow, but many Soviet troops at Petrograd are refusing to fight the revolutionaries. Trotsky and Zinovieff have taken up their headquarters in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and have appointed General Brusiloff Commander-in-Chief.

MURDER OF SPAIN'S PREMIER.

REPRISAL BY SYNDICALISTS.

Madrid, March 9th.

The plot to assassinate Senor Dato (the Spanish Premier) was hatched by Spaniards in Paris as a reprisal for the repression of Syndicalist disorders in Barcelona. Senor Dato received a telegram of warning from Paris on March 8th. There were three assassins riding in a single motor-cycle and side-car. All fired Browning revolvers with both hands. Senor Dato was hit in six places and his car was hit with twenty-seven bullets.

The Foreign Minister, Senor Lema, has been recalled from Barcelona, where he should have presided over the International Communications Conference.

INCENDIARISM AT LIVERPOOL.

FIRES AT MANY FARMS.

London, March 10th.

Extensive incendiarianism occurred in the Liverpool district last night. Fires burst out at many farms simultaneously. A farmer at Roby was fired at. Two men were wounded and one man was captured near Haystack. Police at Seaford captured five fully armed men.

"DOWN WITH CHURCHILL."

ALEXANDRIA SCHOOLBOYS' DEMONSTRATION.

Alexandria, March 9th.

Mr. Churchill's arrival occasioned sporadic demonstrations, principally on the part of schoolboys, who shouted "Down with Churchill!" Two policemen were injured.

WAGE-CUTTING MOVEMENT.

Chicago, March 9th.

It is reliably reported that the large railways are preparing to reduce wages.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN OPIUM FOR HONGKONG.

London, March 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. D. Gilbert, Mr. Montagu stated that the agreement for the supply of Indian opium to the Government of Hongkong has been renewed for five years, beginning from January 1st, with the modification that Hongkong will be supplied with ten chests of opium monthly at a fixed price. The Government of Hongkong is not obliged to take any prescribed minimum quantity of opium.

PREVENTION OF OPIUM SMUGGLING FROM HONGKONG.

London, March 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Government of India what amount of opium was exported from India to Hongkong and the Straits Settlement in 1920. He promised to ask Mr. Churchill as regards the prevention of smuggling from Hongkong and from the Straits Settlement to China.

The Hon. J. M. Kenworthy declared that the export was very heavy. This was taken up by Japanese merchants and taken to China. He urged the stoppage of the importation of opium from India into China in unnecessary quantities.

Mr. Montagu agreed to the suggestion. Sir J. D. Ross suggested that the cultivation of opium in South China was so great that the disposal of this small surplus was negligible.

Replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Montagu stated that his information did not bear out the statement that there was no poppy growing in China, except on a strictly regulated scale.

DEATH OF FORMOSAN MISSIONARY.

London, March 10th.

The death is announced of Dr. James L. Maxwell, who founded the Presbyterian Mission in Formosa and built a hospital at Tainan.

CHINA'S COTTON TRADE.

London, March 9th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate upon international trade, Mr. R. Graham, Labour Member for Nelson and Colne, urged the Board of Trade to remedy Britain's position in the Japanese markets, part of which we were in danger of losing owing to the uncertainty of our deliveries and high prices. He declared also that China's cotton trade was developing remarkably, and threatened the keenest competition.

Sir Robert Horne, replying, warned the House of the futility of anticipating substantial results from the resumption of trade with Russia, although he was anxious to make a beginning. Sir Robert pointed to the addition of 80 per cent. of spindles, agreeing to pay sixpence per bale of cotton used in this country. The Government promised £50,000 yearly for five years in order to develop the cultivation of cotton within the Empire. The Government also proposed to improve guarantees under the export credit scheme, guaranteeing 85 per cent. of the merchants' selling price.

ALLIES ENFORCING TREATY.

GERMAN IMPORTS TAX BILL DRAFTED.

London, March 9th.

The heads of the Allied delegations met at Downing Street, and considered the reports of the occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, also that the Inter-Allied Commission had seized the Customs on the frontier of the occupied territories.

The British bill as regards the levy on German imports has already been drafted, and submitted to British, French and Belgian experts with a view to drafting similar bills for other Allied countries.

FRENCH AIMS IN RHINELAND.

London, March 10th.

In consequence of suggestive comments in French newspapers regarding the outcome of the establishment of the new Customs barrier in Rhineland, Mr. Lloyd George, at last night's conference, invited M. Briand to endorse the assurances previously given by M. Millerand and M. Clemenceau that France did not contemplate annexation of, or even the institution of autonomy in, Rhineland.

M. Briand, in so doing, emphatically declared that responsible Frenchmen did not entertain such a feeling.

Mr. Lloyd George expressed pleasure at the assurance given.

WHEN PENALTIES WILL CEASE.

London, March 9th.

A conference of Allied delegates has settled the details of the enforcement of the penalties. It agreed that the penalties should cease when questions of indemnity, disarmament and trial of war criminals have been solved.

FURTHER AREA OCCUPIED.

Berlin, March 10th.

A Belgian cyclist company and cavalry have occupied Hamburg and the Hyzen works and the coal-pit without any untoward incident. Martial law has been proclaimed.

(Hamburg is a small village (population about 3,000) in the Ruhr district.)

HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN TRADE.

At the annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades' Association, held in the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, recently, the present industrial situation was discussed, and the importance of reducing the cost of production emphasised. Sir A. H. Herbert (president of the association) occupied the chair.

Lord Weir, in proposing "The Machine Tool Trades' Association," said that in a narrow sense the present situation in industry evidenced itself to them in a shortage of orders, coupled with a definite approach of a very acute degree of unemployment, probably associated with serious financial difficulties. Along with these phenomena they, naturally enough, found apparently endless controversy in the Press, in the Government, and among Labour, industrial, and Socialist circles as to the causes and remedies. If he were asked to define the outstanding characteristic of these explanations and proposals he thought he would at once say that it was the lack of sincerity and the regard of all sense of proportion shown by the different authorities in facing and dealing with the vital factors of the situation. It was suggested that the main cause of the present difficulty was the impairment of purchasing power of our foreign customers. It was perfectly apparent, however, that that was more an effect than a cause (hear, hear)—and that our own cost of production and the consequent high prices had virtually closed our markets. If our customers were poor surely we must provide for them products at a price which they could afford to pay. It seemed to him that no remedial policy could hope to succeed which did not comprise as its main objective the rapid reduction in the cost of production. (Hear, hear.) He, however, failed to find in any of the proposals which had been put forward anything which would in any way reduce the cost or improve the efficiency of our production. On the contrary, one could recall many proposals which distinctly tended to produce an exactly opposite effect. (Hear, hear.)

Provost W. B. Lang and Mr. H. G. Williams responded.

Sir A. M. Duckham, responding for "Our Guests" (proposed by the president), expressed the opinion that the great factor in the present labour situation was not high or low wages, but whether the wages paid were earned. If a man got £1 per week and he only earned 10s. per week he had a high wage; but if a man was getting £10 per week and he earned £15 per week he was getting a low wage. He considered that a great deal of the distress and industrial confusion of to-day was due to money having been paid which had not been earned either by the workmen or by other people.

Sir Alfred Herbert, presiding at the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Victoria during the day, moved "That no member of the association shall be permitted to deal in German machine tools." It was, he said, because his firm, being both manufacturers and importers, would suffer financially to some extent if it were carried that he was moving the resolution himself.

Mr. J. H. Barker (Messrs. Greenwood and Butley, Ltd.) moved an amendment to the effect that a similar embargo should be placed on American tools, explaining that he did this in order that the meeting might fully appreciate the meaning of the resolution. "We have made peace with the Boche," he said, "and we ought to treat him, as far as possible—however difficult it may be to do so—as a brother. It behoves us as Englishmen to stand to our word. My firm is prepared to deal with the Boche and to offer his goods, not furiously, but openly." If the resolution were carried we should, he went on to say, be driven deeper and deeper into the debt of America, to whom we owed much more than we had any hope of liquidating for many years, and Germany would be prevented from paying the huge debt she owed us.

Mr. C. Wicksteed, in opposing the resolution, said if German machine tools were not allowed to be imported it would increase the cost of production and the cost of living in this country, and make us less able to compete with the Germans abroad.

On a vote the resolution was negatived by a large majority.

BACK TO THE LAND.

APPLICATIONS FOR MORE THAN 820,000 ACRES.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a statement showing the position in regard to land settlement in England and Wales. The numbers of applications received from ex-Service men up to December 1st, 1920, were:—England, 43,903; Wales, 4,335; total, 47,943. The total quantity of land asked for was 820,540 acres. Of the total, 10,435 applications from England and 660 from Wales were rejected or withdrawn.

The number of applicants (ex-Service men and civilians) provided with holdings since December 1st, 1919, was 10,600 for England and 703 for Wales; total 11,303; and the quantity of land allotted to them 162,778 acres.

There are 15,947 ex-Service men whose applications have been approved not yet provided with holdings.

BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kom Tong handicap tournament the results, yesterday, were:—

W. G. Gerrard (—160) beat G. Thomas (—100), 250-181.

A. J. Osmund (—200) beat J. Taylor (—160), 250-232.

To-day's games: Ho Ehai Cheong v. J. N. Mukerjee; E. Guimaraes v. W. E. Wilson.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

HISTORY OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS OF COUNT WITTE.

The Memoirs of Count Witte who was Russia's chief delegate at the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, U.S.A. which brought the Russo-Japanese war to an end, are being published in the London Daily Telegraph. The following lengthy extract relating to the Conference will be read with interest:—

"AMERICANS HAVE NO CULINARY TASTE."

Describing a luncheon given to the delegates by the port officials and their wives, Count Witte says:—

Literally dozens of courses were served, but the dishes were mostly cold. It appears that the Government had ordered hundreds of various luxuriously prepared dishes and stored them in refrigerators. I soon noticed that one must be very careful with this food. Two or three days later I decided to refrain completely from eating it, and for a time I touched nothing but bread and some vegetables. Komura, the Japanese delegate on the contrary, ate everything with great appetite. On one occasion I called his attention to the danger lurking in our food, but he wanted to display his Japanese intemperance, and said that he was not afraid, that he could eat everything—and kept on eating. As a result, while I left Portsmouth hale and hearty, Komura was taken ill at the end of the Conference, and developed an intestinal variety of typhus, so that when I visited him before my departure from the United States I found him sick in bed.

At first we Russians dined at a separate table in the general dining rooms of the hotel. Later we found it more comfortable to have our dinner served in a separate room adjacent to my apartment. The food was prepared by special order, in accordance with our instructions, for it is highly dangerous to eat the ordinary food which is served in America. I have arrived at the conclusion that Americans have no culinary taste and that they can eat almost anything that comes in their way even if it is not fresh, provided the food is properly seasoned and properly served.

NO VICTORS; NO VANQUISHED.

Those were strenuous and painful days. An enormous responsibility rested upon me. I understood perfectly well that should I return home with empty hands, the military operations would be resumed, a new débâcle would follow, and the whole of Russia would curse me for not having obtained peace. On the other hand, patriotism made my heart revolt against a peace imposed upon us by a victorious foe. It seems to me—and the whole civilised world will uphold my opinion—that I did all that was possible to do under the circumstances, by means of diplomacy; in fact, I achieved more than was expected of me. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that, after all, I represented the defeated side, and that my situation had its inexorable logic, against which I could do nothing.

The manner of the Japanese at the sessions was correct but cold. They often interrupted the proceedings to hold private consultations. In addition to three secretaries on each side, the Conference was attended by the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries. Baron Rosen, Komura, and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. Most of the talking was done by myself and Komura, the second plenipotentiaries but rarely taking part in the debates. My tone and manner were such that on one occasion Komura exclaimed: "You talk as if you represented the victors." To which I retorted: "There are no victors here, and therefore no defeated." It was my desire to have the plenipotentiaries, too, attend the conferences, but Komura, for a reason, urged me to stop them, and I did so. Some of the assistants attended no more than one session. The Japanese plenipotentiaries kept their assistants in the rooms adjacent to the conference hall, and Komura constantly kept in touch with one of them, an American, a former lawyer in Japan, who was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Socially we Russians met the Japanese only in the course of the short luncheon. I carried out the instructions given to me by my Monarch fully and strictly. The custom of Southern England was the only infringement upon the principle of no territorial concessions, but for that step his Majesty alone is responsible. It was a correct step, for otherwise we would have failed to obtain peace, but I would probably not have taken it on my own initiative.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND JAPAN.

As for President Roosevelt, at first he tried to scare me into making considerable concessions by pointing out to me that otherwise the treaty would not be concluded. But he met with a firm determination on my part not to make any such concessions. At that time there were two clashing parties within the body of the Tokio Government. One, headed by Ito, advocated the acceptance of my conditions; the other insisted on an indemnity, and was ready to continue the war should we fail to accede to that demand. Then Roosevelt, seeing that American public opinion was becoming favourable towards Russia, and fearing that the unsuccessful end of the parley might turn the sympathies of the people away from him and from the Japanese, telegraphed to the Mikado, describing the trend of public opinion in America, and advising him to accept my conditions. Komura was instructed to yield, but as he personally was opposed to this he requested a personal instruction from the Mikado. Hence the confusion and delay which marked the end of the conference. The course of the conference may be indicated by quoting the following interchange of cablegrams and letters. On August 18th I cabled the Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg as follows:—

"We have begun the discussion of the Japanese terms point by point. I think the Japanese are temporising, either expecting some events to happen or for the purpose of making arrangements with Tokio, or perhaps London. We adhere to the opinion that they will not desert from their principal demands. It is my profound conviction that we must conduct the negotiations as to win over to our side not only the Russian people but also the public opinion of Europe and America. Only in that case shall we be able to overcome the enemy with God's help, if we are destined to become engaged in a prolonged war. If Europe and America cease rendering Japan material assistance and side morally with us, we shall come out victorious. Consequently, in conducting the negotiations three things are absolutely indispensable: 1.—We must so act as to be able, with clear conscience, to publish all the documents and submit the whole matter to the judgment of humanity, in case peace is not concluded. 2.—We must let Japan have all those gains which she has obtained owing to her good luck in this war and which do not injure either the dignity of Russia as a Great Power or the feeling of the Russian heart. 3.—We must be fair in our estimate of the situation, inasmuch as fairness is practicable in such cases. I am convinced that, no matter what the outcome of the negotiations is, in conducting them thus I shall serve my Monarch and my country as much as is within my powers, provided, of course, I have the necessary support. Four days later I cabled the Foreign Minister as follows:—

At present the situation is as follows: We have reached no agreement regarding the payment of indemnities, Sakhalin, the reduction of the navy, and ships in neutral waters. On Monday or Tuesday there will be the decisive session, after which, if neither side yields, we shall have to break off the negotiations. What the Japanese think is not known to anyone. I believe they are an impenetrable wall even to their white friends. In view of the infinite importance of the matter, it is necessary, it seems to me, to gauge the situation again and to take an immediate decision. I have not the slightest doubt that a continuation of the war will be the greatest disaster for Russia. We can defend ourselves with more or less success, but we can hardly defeat Japan. THE TSAR'S COMMENT.

The Emperor's autographed remark on the margin of this telegram: "I shall not say a word of land, not a ruble of indemnities. On this I shall insist to the end."

On August 21st I cabled the Foreign Minister:—

I believe that after the Conference, when the world learns what happened there, the peace-loving public opinion will recognise that Russia was right in refusing to pay a war indemnity, but it will not side with us on the subject of Sakhalin, for facts are stronger than arguments. As a matter of fact, Sakhalin is in the hands of the Japanese, and we have no means to recover it. Consequently, if we wish the failure of the Conference to be laid to Japan, we must refuse to cede Sakhalin, after having refused to indemnify Japan for her war expenditures. If it is our desire that in the future America and Europe side with us, we must take Roosevelt's opinion into consideration, in giving a final answer. The following day I received his reply, as follows:—

"Unfortunately, it appears from your last telegram that in spite of the readiness which you manifested in the Conference to come to an amicable agreement on each point, the Japanese plenipotentiaries continue to insist on peace terms which, being incompatible with Russia's dignity, are altogether unacceptable. In view of this His Majesty has ordered you to cease further conferences with the Japanese delegates, if the latter are not empowered to desist from the excessive demands which they are now making. Thus the negotiations are being broken off because of the intractability of the Japanese as regards the question of indemnities; we must stop then and there. Under these conditions, the further discussion of the altogether inadmissible session of Sakhalin becomes unnecessary."

True, Sakhalin is at present occupied by the Japanese, and we shall not soon be able to dislodge them from the island; nevertheless, there is a great difference between a forcible occupation of this territory and a formal documentary cession of this island, which has a brilliant future.

THE CANDID FRIEND.

President Roosevelt used his influence with the Japanese delegates to restrain them from pressing their demand for an indemnity, as is witnessed by the two letters following, which came into my possession:—

OYSTER BAY, August 22nd, 1905.

Dear Baron Kaneko—I deem it my duty to inform you that on every hand I hear doubts, expressed by Japan's friends, as to the possibility of her continuing the war for a large indemnity. One of the prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who absolutely sides with Japan, writes me: "It seems to me that Japan is hardly in a position to continue the war only for a large indemnity. I would not blame her, if she should break the negotiations for the purpose of occupying Sakhalin. But if she will resume the military operations exclusively for the purpose of obtaining money, she will not obtain the money, and besides she will soon lose the sympathies of this and other countries. I deem it my duty to say that I do not consider her demand for an indemnity just. She has occupied no Russian territory except Sakhalin, and the latter she still has to retain."

Your Excellency should understand, I believe, that in America, among people who hitherto were well disposed toward Japan, a very considerable majority would share the opinion expressed in the above cited lines. The consent to restore the north half of Sakhalin gives Japan some hope of getting a certain amount of money in addition to the sums for the Russian war prisoners which are justly due to her, but I do not think she can demand or obtain anything like the sum which she set as indispensable, namely, six hundred millions. You know how urgently I advised the Russians to conclude peace. With equal firmness I advise Japan not to continue the war for

the sake of war indemnity. Should she do so, I believe that there will occur a considerable reversal of public opinion against her. I do not believe that this public opinion could have a tangible effect. Nevertheless, it must not be altogether neglected. Moreover, I do not think that the Japanese people could attain its aims if it continued the war solely because of the question of an indemnity. I think that Russia will refuse to pay, and that the common opinion of the civilised world will support her in her refusal to pay the enormous sum which is being demanded, or anything like that sum. Of course, if Russia pays that sum, there is nothing else for me to say. But should she refuse to pay, you will see that, having waged war for another year, even if you succeeded in occupying Eastern Siberia, you would spend four or five hundred more millions in addition to those expended, you would shed an enormous quantity of blood, and even if you obtained Eastern Siberia, you would get something which you do not need, and Russia would be completely unable to pay you anything. At any rate, she would not be in a position to pay you enough to cover the surplus expended by you. Of course, my judgment may be erroneous in this case, but it is my conviction, expressed in good faith, from the standpoint of Japan's interests as I understand them. Besides, I consider that all the interests of civilisation and humanity forbid the continuation of the war for the sake of a large indemnity. This letter is, of course, strictly confidential, but I will be glad if you wire it to your Government, and I hope that you can do it. If the message is transmitted at all it should be done immediately.—Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NECESSARY FOR PEACE.

OYSTER BAY, August 23rd, 1905.

Dear Baron Kaneko—In addition to what I wrote you yesterday I wish to bring the following to the attention of the Ambassador of his Majesty the Japanese Emperor:—

It seems to me that it is to the interests of the great Japanese Empire to conclude peace for two reasons, first, its own interest; second, the interest of the whole world, toward which Japan has certain duties. You remember I am not speaking of the continuation of the war, but the purpose of keeping Sakhalin, which would be right, but the continuation of the war for the purpose of getting from Russia a large sum of money, which, in my opinion, would not be right. Of course, it is possible that you may get it, but I am convinced that you would have to pay too dear a price for that success. If you fail to obtain the money no further humiliations and losses inflicted upon Russia would redeem your expenditures in blood and treasure.

1.—It is in Japan's interests now to end the war. She has acquired domination in Korea and Manchuria; she has doubled her own fleet by destroying the Russian fleet; she has obtained Port Arthur, Tientsin, the Manchurian Railway; she has obtained Sakhalin. There is no advantage for her in continuing the war for money, for the continuation of the war would absorb more money than Japan could in the end get from Russia. She will be wise if she will now put an end to the war with triumph and take her place as a leading member in the council of nations.

2.—From the ethical standpoint it seems to me that Japan has a certain obligation toward the world in the present crisis. The civilised world expects from her the conclusion of peace; peoples believe in her; let her manifest her superiority in questions of ethics, no less than in military affairs. An appeal is made to her in the name of all that is lofty and noble, and to this appeal I hope she will not remain deaf. With profound respect, sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

[These letters are here reproduced and retranslated into English from the translation into Russian as they appear in Count Witte's papers.—The Editors.]

THE MEANING OF THE JAPANESE WORD "MARU."

There are some cases (writes a Japanese correspondent in the Japan Advertiser) where there seems to be conflict between the name of a thing and the thing itself; for instance all Japanese ships have "maru" in the end of the name. But "maru" means ball or circle.

From what I observe, not a few gentlemen appear to be perplexed how to answer a foreigner's question—"Why is 'maru' in the end of a ship's name, in spite of the fact that a ship is long in its shape, not round?" However, there is a certain reason why "maru" is added to the end of the name of all ships.

In ancient times the word "maru" meant the male sex, and "kuge" (noblemen at Court) in old time added "maru" to the end of their names as "Hitomaru," "Kiyomaru," "Semimaru," etc.

Until about the end of the Tokugawa regime or near the beginning of Meiji, court nobles called themselves "maru"—with the same meaning as "maru"—for first person, "I." Some older names have the termination "hiko" having the same meaning.

As stated above, "maru" in Japanese language was a very noble word. Therefore, when castles were fortified they were named with "maru" in the end of the main part of the name as "Honmaru," "Jishomaru," "Ninomaru," "Daimaru," etc.

When "Gozafune" were built (vessels for use of the Shogun) they were as a floating castle and were named with the same name.

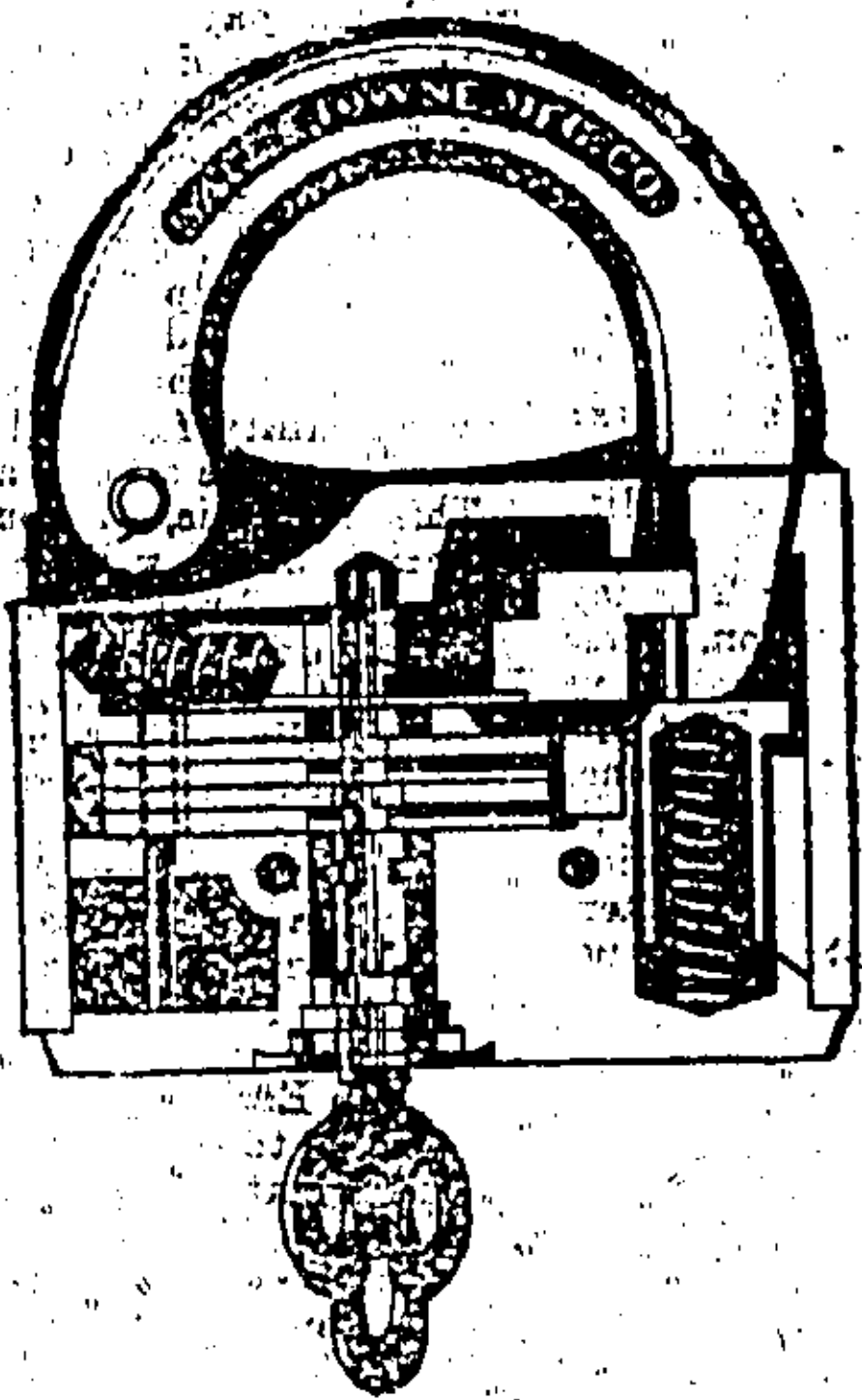
After that ship-owners followed this custom and at present all Japanese ships from the smallest to the greatest have "maru" at the end of the name.

A ship in English is considered as feminine but in Japan they may be considered as of the masculine gender from this origin.

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TROUSERS AND DEMOCRACY.

The Marquis de Fontenay writes in the *Washington Post*:

Since Senator Santos, of the Philippines, which are subject to American rule, has introduced a bill in the Senate at Manila denouncing the absence of dress as indicative of barbarism and demanding the enactment of laws exacting the wearing of bifurcated garments under a penalty of five years' imprisonment; also providing for the free distribution of these particular garments by the government, it may be well to recall instances of similar sumptuary legislation. Senator Santos in his bill does not restrict the obligatory wearing of trousers specifically to men, and leaves it in doubt as to whether the measure is designed to extend to the fair sex.

AN ANCIENT QUESTION.

The question of bifurcated nether garments is a very ancient one. Few, indeed, are aware that it formed the subject of a papal edict as far back as in the ninth century of the Christian era. St. Nicholas, also known as Pope Nicholas the Great, who reigned from A.D. 848 to 897, and during whose pontificate that part of Europe now embraced in Bulgaria and Roumania was converted to Christianity by missionaries dispatched by him for the purpose, received three years before his death a lengthy communication from the rulers of the countries in question, sent to him at the instance of the missionaries, in order to obtain his views on four different questions.

The first was whether it was still lawful for the newly converted Christians to wear, as theretofore, on their curved semitars, which were more or less of a non-Christian emblem. Then too, they wished to know whether they could retain as their battle standard the horse's tail. The third question asked whether it was absolutely necessary that the women should have their heads covered in church, while the last and most important question, and the one which concerns us to-day, was as to whether the Christian women could with propriety wear bifurcated nether garments, like the men.

THE POPE'S RULING.

To this last question Pope Nicholas returned the following reply in a Latin edict, which is given in "Patologia Latina," Volume XIX., chapter 97:

"In my eyes the matter of the women's nether garments is a purely secondary question. It is not their clothes, but their religious sentiments, that I wish to see changed. It is perfectly indifferent to me whether their women wear pantalons (breeches) instead of skirts. What I care for is faith and good works. You Christians, your women wear pantalons and you know that it is written in our books that pantalons are meet not for women but for men. That is why you have thought fit to consult me. Do not worry yourselves about this. Do exactly as you see fit; preserve your former national customs or adopt ours, since in a certain way you are becoming a new people, by becoming Christians. And, after all, if you and your women retain or abandon the pantalons that will help in nothing to your salvation, neither will it increase your virtue. The first men had recourse to girdles. As long as you were heathen you had recourse to pantalons. Now that you are Christians your new faith will fortify you against sin and will become to you and your women spiritual pantalons."

As there has been no pronouncement since by the papacy on the subject of the bifurcated garment in all these eleven centuries which have elapsed since the pontificate of St. Nicholas the Great, it may be assumed that the Roman Catholic Church, which some years ago condemned in the official organ of the Vatican, the *Quasvovis Romano*, the "jupo collante," or hobble skirt, as immoral and offensive, entertains no objection whatsoever to bifurcated garments—that is to say, trousers for the male or even for the female.

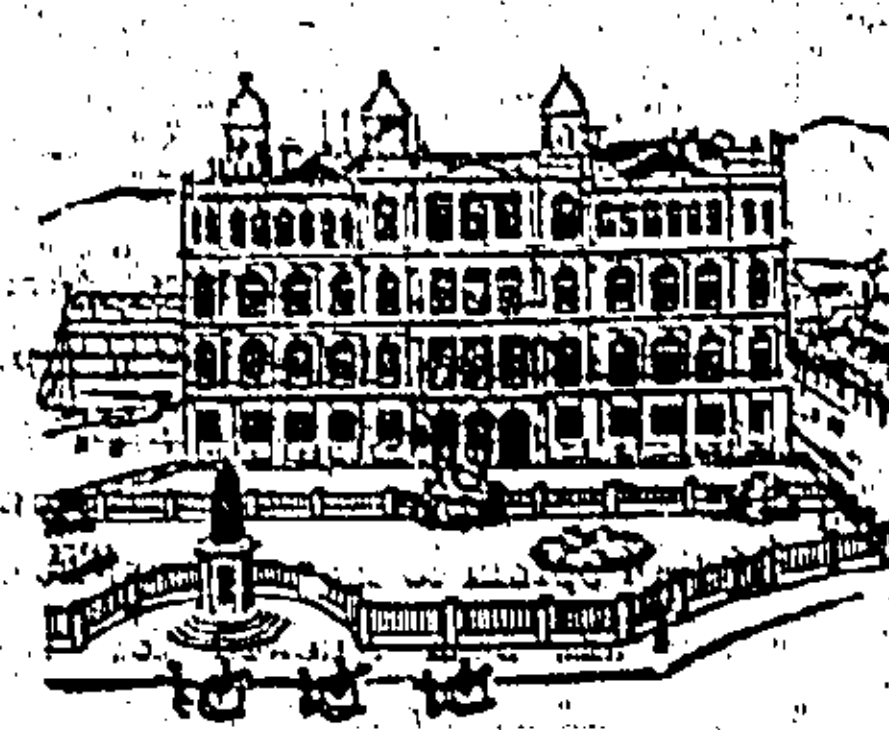
THE FATE OF KILTS.

The only precedent that Senator Santos has for his projected legislation compelling the wearing of trousers under the pain and penalty of imprisonment is to be found in the annals of Scotland during the Jacobite insurrections of the old and young pretenders. In the early half of the eighteenth century the British Government strictly prohibited the wearing of the kilt and insisted upon trews or trousers under drastic penalties. But under George III., when all danger of a Jacobite restoration was ended, this tyrannical measure was rescinded, and the wearing of the kilt not merely restored, but even encouraged by the Crown. Indeed, when in 1881 the late Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Childers, then Secretary of State for War, presented a proposal in Parliament to abolish the kilt and to order in its stead the wearing of trews Queen Victoria put her foot down and gave her support to her Scottish subjects who objected to this sumptuary reform. She held the kilt in high favour, and when she was at her Highland home at Balmoral used to insist that all the male members of the royal household should don it, no matter whether they were Scottish, English, German or French by birth, no matter, too, how physically unsuited they might have been for that extremely trying garb.

DISABLED MEN'S RIGHT TO MARRY.

The question, "Should disabled men marry?" which has just been before the Oxford War Pensions Committee, is the subject of lively local discussion. Medical men do not hesitate in condemning the view of the chairman of the committee—that totally disabled men should not marry.

"So long as a man's physical fitness is good, there is no earthly reason why he should not marry, even if he has lost both legs and both arms," declared a leading Oxford medical man. "He certainly should not be precluded from married life. If a man loses his limbs for his country it seems a shame even to think that he should be penalised. Acquired disability is not transmitted."



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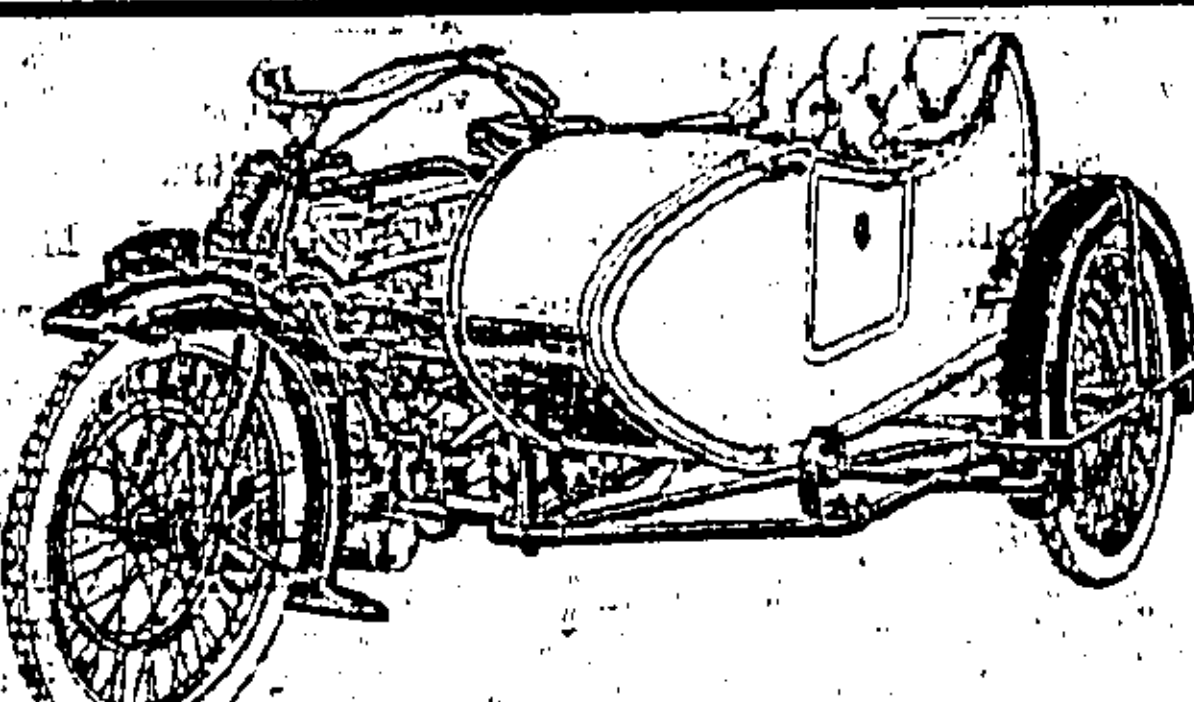
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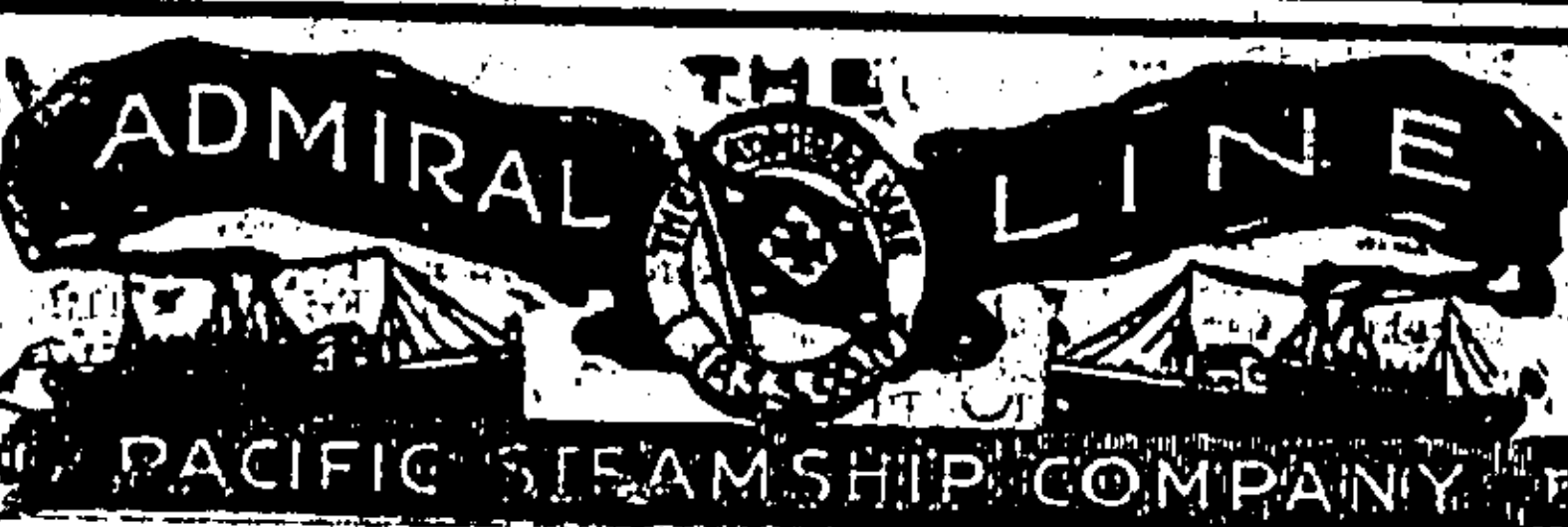
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